

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 6, 1934

No. 10

## Asks Organized Labor To Urge Enactment of Wagner-Lewis Measure

A ringing appeal to officers and members of organized labor throughout the United States to mobilize the influence of the labor movement in the interest of the prompt enactment by Congress of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill was issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington this week.

Although the measure has the emphatic approval of President Roosevelt, the anti-labor bourbons who oppose any protection for the army of jobless and their families are mobilizing subversive interests in all parts of the country in opposition to the measure. This opposition, Green points out, makes it imperatively necessary for the millions of organized workers to inform their members of Congress at once that it is their sincere desire to have the bill promptly enacted into law.

### Important to Workers

"The Wagner-Lewis bill, designed to advance the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation in the different states, is of great importance to the working people of the nation," Green said. "The bill provides for the imposition of a 5 per centum excise tax by the federal government upon employers' pay rolls; said tax to be refunded to employers where under the operation and administration of a state unemployment insurance law the employer has made contributions toward the creation of unemployment reserves or to a state unemployment insurance fund.

"The American Federation of Labor has indorsed this measure and is giving it whole-hearted and enthusiastic support. This proposed legislation marks a very direct and definite step forward in the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. It is hoped and believed that following the enactment of this law unemployment insurance legislation will be introduced and passed by a large number of state legislatures within a reasonably short period of time.

### Workers' Needs Demand Insurance

"The working people of the country stand in great need of the enactment of unemployment insurance laws. The benefits of such legislation will be reflected in the establishment and maintenance of purchasing power during periods of idleness and in the relief from human distress and suffering which the payment of unemployment insurance benefits will provide.

"Not only will the unemployed worker and his family be aided, but in addition the whole community will share indirectly in the economic and social benefits which will flow from the application of just, equitable and fair unemployment insurance legislation.

"The opponents of this legislation are active, doing all they can to prevent the Wagner-Lewis bill from becoming a law at this session of Congress. That means that the friends of this bill must give it their immediate support and call upon

others to join with them in appealing to the members of Congress to vote for the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill.

### Write to Congressmen

"I respectfully request that the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor communicate with the members of Congress from their respective districts and the two senators from their respective states, urging them to vote for this measure. In addition, call upon your friends everywhere to join with you; adopt resolutions representative of your local organizations, and forward them to your members of the House of Representatives and the two senators from your state; write personal letters and send telegrams.

"This activity is necessary in order that the members of Congress may know of the widespread interest among working people and their friends in the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, and of their sincere desire to have this bill enacted into law.

"Please act promptly and immediately.

"The fight for the passage of the Wagner-Lewis bill is your fight because, after all, its benefits will apply to the working people and their families."

### Would Fulfill Platform Promise

President Roosevelt came out emphatically in support of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill.

In a letter to Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee the chief executive declared that while such legislation alone would not make unnecessary other relief for the future jobless he believed it would act as a stabilizing device to retard economic crises. He also said the enactment of the measure would fulfill a promise made in the last Democratic party platform.

## Drive for Union Label

The labor movement has long recognized that one of the most effective methods for one union worker to help another is to purchase union-labeled merchandise and to demand union services. Every wage earner must buy. If this buying power is used to strengthen the organized labor movement, it helps to maintain standards and to increase the opportunities for all workers to become members of unions that can protect their standards.

During April the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will conduct an intensive union label campaign. To make this campaign an outstanding success it is urged that every trade unionist take an active part by spending his union-earned money for the products and services of other trade unionists and by requesting members of his family and friends to do likewise.

Free literature to be used during the campaign can be secured by writing to John J. Manning, 202 American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

## Wage of Five Dollars With Seven-Hour Day Awarded Coal Miners

An order affecting the entire bituminous coal industry, and which mining men declare will create a "substantial" amount of employment, besides adding millions of dollars to pay rolls, was approved on Saturday last by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery administrator.

In addition to shortening hours for the miners to seven daily, the order approved a wage scale recommended for districts outside the Appalachian region by the joint wage scale committee, which earlier in the week had negotiated a contract between the United Mine Workers and the Appalachian operators providing for the seven-hour day and an increased basic wage.

The new wage scale establishes a \$5 basic daily wage, but increases the hourly rate in some instances and brings up the daily wage in others to conform.

The action was regarded as the first major demonstration of Johnson's intention to go ahead with his plan to change codes wherever necessary to create employment without waiting for mutual agreements. The amendment, however, is subject to modification if justified at a public hearing set for April 9.

The "emergency" was created by expiration of the wage and hour provisions of the code. It was feared miners in the region outside the Appalachian might strike for the shorter day enjoyed by their fellows.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 miners outside the Appalachian region are affected by Johnson's order, authorities said.

The operators celebrated the end of the present eight-hour day with a "wake" in their hotel. A mock coffin was the center of attraction. Tapers burned at both ends. An inscription at its base read: "Eight-hour day. Born April 1, 1898; died March 28, 1934. Rest in peace."

### NAZI INFLUENCE IN NEW YORK

A counter-boycott, aimed to mobilize the 750,000 German-Americans in Greater New York against merchants who boycott German products, is being sponsored by ninety local German societies, with the group once led by Heinz Spanknoebel in the van.

### Ordinances to Suppress Strikes

#### Now in Effect in Santa Clara

Ordinances designed to curb strike activities of radicals in Santa Clara County went into effect this week despite repeated threats on the part of radicals and pleas by ministers, labor leaders and others, says a news dispatch from San Jose.

Hubert Doren, representing the Building Trades Council of San Jose, and Frank Rogers, speaking for the Cannery and Industrial Workers' Union, addressed the board of supervisors, voicing a last plea for cancellation of the laws.



## Agreement Arrived At Between Stevedores And Their Employers

Peaceful settlement of the controversy between the International Longshoremen's Association and the shipping interests of the Pacific Coast was announced on Tuesday last, when the mediation board appointed by President Roosevelt made public the basis of the understanding arrived at.

Under its terms the employers recognize the Longshoremen's Union and contract to enter into collective bargaining with it, but the demand of the union for the closed shop is denied. Instead "dispatching halls" will be operated under joint control of employers and the union. The question of increased pay and shorter hours is left to direct negotiation between employers and employees.

The International Longshoremen's Association is recognized in San Francisco as the representative of the majority of the longshoremen, but in other Coast ports elections are to be held under the supervision of the National Labor Board to select representatives of the workers.

A Pacific Coast Stevedore Labor Board is to be set up as provided under the terms of the shipping code, which now awaits the signature of President Roosevelt. It will act as an appeal board and will begin to operate at once.

The agreement was made binding immediately for San Francisco by local employers and the executive board of the union.

The mediation board which brought about the settlement of the controversy, which was precipitated by an overwhelming vote of the International Longshoremen's Association to strike on March 23, was headed by Henry F. Grady, chairman, and Dr. J. L. Leonard of Los Angeles and Charles A. Reynolds of Seattle.

### Terms of Agreement

The terms of the San Francisco agreement are as follows:

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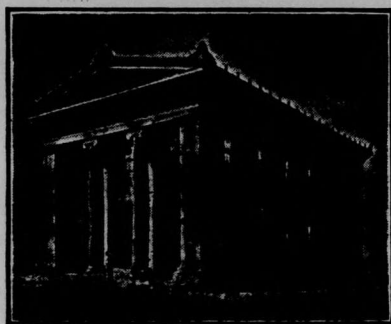
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## Eastman's Proposal to Protect Rail Workers In Right to Organize

A proposal which has been sent to Congress by Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of transportation, would make interference with the formation of organizations of employees and election of employees' representatives punishable by a jail sentence of six months or a fine of from \$1000 to \$20,000 or both for each day such interference continued.

Eastman's proposal contemplates the formation of a national adjustment board to handle disputes between workers and the railroads over interpretation or application of agreements regarding wages, rules or working conditions, with power to enforce its decisions. The board of mediation, the principal authority under the present railway labor act, would be reduced from five to three members.

The adjustment board would be composed of thirty-six members equally divided between the railroads and the workers. It would be divided into four divisions, each division having jurisdiction over different classes of employees.

"The present act," said Eastman in a letter accompanying the proposal, "contains provisions intended to insure absolute freedom of choice by both parties in the selection and designation of representatives to act for them in disputes over labor questions.

"However, no adequate means of enforcing these provisions were provided and practices were continued or grew up which were subversive of the principle involved. To meet this situation Congress took the first step when it incorporated paragraphs in the bankruptcy act and these were applied to all railroads by the emergency railroad transportation act of 1933."

By reason of these provisions, Eastman continues, it is now unlawful for any carrier by railroad to deny or question employees' right to join labor organizations of their own choice, to interfere in any with these organizations, to use its funds in maintaining so-called "company unions," to influence or coerce employees to join or remain members of such "unions," or to influence persons seeking employment to sign agreements promising to join or not to join a labor organization.

Eastman believes the principle underlying these provisions to be sound, and that it means only that railroad managements "must keep their hands off so far as labor organizations are concerned."

### ECONOMY WITH A VENGEANCE

More than 1500 city employees of Cleveland, Ohio, will be discharged in a drastic move to cut municipal expenses, Mayor Harry L. Davis announced. The cuts will affect nearly every department of the city government.

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## San Francisco Named Among Cities Invaded By Nazi Organization

An article written by Samuel Duff McCoy appearing in the current issue of "Today," edited by Raymond Moley, declares that "Hitlerism has invaded America . . . upon a systematic and nation-wide scale."

According to the writer the movement is of such magnitude that more than 400 members a week are being recruited in New York City alone, and "troops wearing a foreign uniform have been secretly drilling in nineteen American cities. In twenty cities this week meetings have been held in behalf of a political philosophy as alien to America as the uniforms of these troops."

The plan of invasion "is being carried out by men professing allegiance to principles of the Nazi party in Germany. It has had the approval and, in repeated instances, the active support of official representatives of the Reich," says McCoy, and he continues:

"Today in twelve of the nineteen communities where organizations have been completed more than 6000 members are claimed for the National Socialist German Workers' party, or the Friends of New Germany, in which those who are American citizens are enrolled.

"Hitlerism is seeking to implant itself in the United States.

"At the moment Nazi cells (local Nazi units) are in active existence in the following American communities:

"In the Eastern division: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Long Island (all in New York City), White Plains, Rochester, Buffalo, in New York; Hudson County, Clifton and Newark in New Jersey; Philadelphia. Cells in Baltimore and New Rochelle, N. Y., are in process of formation.

"In the Central division: Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati, Ohio. Cells at Hammond, Seymour and Gary are in process of formation.

In the Western division: San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and Portland."

### San Mateo County Supervisors In Move for Industrial Peace

The Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County, by resolutions adopted on March 26, has entered the field of "impartial mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes," and has in accordance therewith appointed Damian L. Reynolds as a member of a board to be set up for this purpose.

Reciting that "there exists a state of unrest between employer and employee in various sections

of the country, causing losses to the employer in the production and sale of commodities and a corresponding loss of wages to the employees, and this problem was particularly acute in many agricultural counties of California, and in many instances loss of life, riots and lawlessness resulted," the resolutions provide for the creation of a board to be known as the "Impartial Arbitration and Mediation Board of San Mateo County," whose duties are defined as the arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employees in San Mateo County. The board is to be composed of three members—one appointed by the Board of Supervisors to represent the public, and one member each to represent the employer and organized labor groups.

The board has been organized by the appointment by organized labor of William Logue of San Mateo, and by the employing group, of J. A. Kellam of Pescadero, who, with Mr. Reynolds, constitute the new industrial peace agency.

### LABOR SECTION HELD VIOLATED

The National Labor Board has ruled that the Great Lakes Steel Company, a subsidiary of the National Steel Company, violated Section 7-a of the Recovery Act by the discharge of two employees belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The board directed the company to reinstate the employees at once.

### STREET CAR MEN WIN MORE PAY

Union employees of the Memphis, Tenn., Street Railway Company went on a higher wage scale April 1. Minus the aid of a board of arbitration—the first time in fourteen years—the company and employees agreed to a three-year contract, representing an annual pay increase of approximately \$80,000 for 360 men.

## Government Is Upheld In Price-Fixing Test

Another court decision in which the right of the government to enforce price-fixing under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act was handed down last week, this time in a federal court. It is held to bear an important relationship to that in which a New York State court upheld the validity of the state's control of milk and cream prices.

In granting a judgment restraining a dry cleaning concern from performing services for patrons at less than the minimum rate provided under the dyers and cleaners' code, Judge John C. Knox, in the New York Federal Court, said that "in rendering this decision I know full well that it may be a distinct step beyond the boundaries which in peace times have been said to circumscribe the powers of Congress."

In the hearing the act and the code were attacked upon every possible constitutional ground, and government officials express gratification that in the first appearance in court of the Recovery legislation on a clean-cut issue the act has been upheld.

As a consequence of the decision N.R.A. officials in Washington are preparing to proceed with a number of code enforcement cases which have been held in abeyance pending the result in this case.

### BELOW THE BELT

If the grand jury cannot induce the six policemen to discuss such personal affairs as bank books and safe deposit boxes, why not ask their brother officers to use the moral suasion so effective in persuading civilians to talk?—"Chronicle."

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council  
Telephone Market 0036  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934

## Hearst and the Newspaper Code

"For the benefit of uninformed congressmen it may be stated that the Hearst papers have increased wages and shortened hours in full accordance with every request and requirement of the N.R.A. But the Hearst papers have gone further and made increases in wages and decreases in hours in departments which the rules and regulations of the N.R.A. do not affect."

The above is from an editorial printed in the Hearst newspapers. The statement also is made that this "contribution toward the plan and purpose of the N.R.A. recovery program" was voluntary and unsolicited.

In justice to Hearst his statement is brought to the attention of Labor Clarion readers, because of the comment heretofore made in these columns on the conduct of Hearst as an employer.

As to the first statement relative to compliance with the requirements of the N.R.A., it may be said that the rates of wages provided in the daily newspaper code for mechanics is so low (40 cents an hour) that it probably did not affect any of the Hearst chain of newspapers, as the union scales were and are in many instances more than 100 per cent higher than the code rate. So there was no requirement of the N.R.A. for an increase in wages for these departments.

Other newspaper employees who come under the provisions of the code are accounting, clerical, office, service or sales forces (except outside salesmen, representatives, drivers and circulation men). The wages provided in the code for these employees, for a week varying from forty to forty-eight hours, depending on population of the city in which the newspaper is issued, are \$11 a week in cities of 25,000 population or less, \$12 in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, \$13 in cities of between 50,000 and 250,000, \$14 in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, and \$15 in cities having more than 500,000 population.

These are not munificent wages, and it seems incredible that Hearst was compelled to increase the wages of any employee in order to comply with the code.

Therefore he must have increased the rates paid to the employees specifically exempted from the provisions of the code. These include professional persons employed in their professions, persons employed in a managerial or personal capacity, employees on emergency, maintenance and repair work (including porters, janitors, engineers, firemen and watchmen, and others, among them outside salesmen representatives, drivers and circulation men).

If any of these were receiving less than the meager code rates prior to the increase they must have been shamefully underpaid.

## Germany Returns to Feudalism

According to Berlin advices, May Day in Germany is to be a memorable one, for on that day a statutory enactment will become effective which to all intents and purposes will bring about a return to feudalism. It will have nothing to do with bold knights and barons in "helms of gold," but is intended to "give expression to the fundamental ideals of a world point of view of the German Reich."

Under the new law the Marxist conflict between classes of society is finally eliminated by the "community of labor of all employees." Leaders in business and their "retainers" are brought together and "the labor situation has been transformed into one of faith."

The rights of labor and the rights and duties of all members of the community hereafter will not be defined in terms and conditions of any written document, but from "the live idea of fidelity of the leader to his retainers and of the latter to their leader." Irresponsible go-betweens will be excluded, and the owner of an enterprise or his agent will act as leader of the employees, and thus the leader and his retainers will be forced together and the necessary community of labor and mutual confidence will be insured. Conflicting interests will be a thing of the past, and there will be only one interest in common—the business which provides them with work and a living.

To insure that the leader (employer to you) shall use the freedom allowed him to good account, and that the privileges accorded him shall not lead to despotism, he is held accountable—to a court of honor.

We can still wish the German worker the best of luck; but if his interests are to rest on such a flimsy foundation he will need lots of it.

## Sloan and the Closed Shop

From an attitude of supreme indifference to organized labor maintained over a period of years, or from the inception of the industry, the great automobile manufacturers suddenly have assumed the role of leaders in the efforts to "hamstring" legitimate trade unionism, thus elbowing aside the steel trust leaders and their allies, the coal and iron barons.

So that when Alfred P. Sloan Jr. speaks on industrial subjects it may be taken for granted that he is the mouthpiece of these various industries and speaks with authority. His latest outburst concerns the "closed shop," or in plain English the custom by which employer and employee agree on wages and working conditions presumably satisfactory to each. It is predicated upon the same principles which govern other legitimate commercial and industrial contracts, under which purveyors of materials or service bind themselves to furnish for a stipulated price whatever commodities or service may be needed during a definite period, to the exclusion of other bidders. The right of industrial concerns to enter into such contracts is not questioned. Wherefore, then, should contracts entered into with legitimate labor organizations be questioned?

Says Mr. Sloan, according to an Associated Press dispatch:

"Whatever evolution may bring about with respect to the National Recovery Act, one thing is absolutely certain—its labor provisions, contained in Section 7-a, must be clarified or there is certainty of industrial strife, the equal of which this country has not yet seen, and just at a time when there is a foundation for hope of recovery from the economic depression.

"Every fair-minded person should be in favor, from a social and economic standpoint, of a minimum wage, of the elimination of child labor, and of a gradual shortening of the hours of labor. Unfortunately, behind all this, as the result of an interpretation which attempts to carry the weight

of an edict of law, appears to be looming the specter of the greatest monopoly that ever existed in any country in the world—the closed shop."

In spite of the declaration that "every fair-minded person should be in favor, from a social and economic standpoint, of a minimum wage, of the elimination of child labor, and of a gradual shortening of the hours of labor," the fact remains that industry, as represented by the business and financial associates of Sloan, always has opposed efforts on the part of organized labor to inaugurate each one of these reforms. It is only now, when unionization of industry, ostensibly sanctioned by law, has made giant strides, that a semblance of sympathy with some of organized labor's aims is expressed by industry's leaders. Because there must be some sort of opposition to labor's program, the fight is centered on the "closed shop."

Why is it reprehensible on the part of labor to insist upon collective effort as expressed in the "closed shop," while the collective efforts of employers in all industries go unquestioned? Whenever the unions seek to deal with individual employers they are informed that wage scales must be negotiated with the employers' organization. They are confronted with a stone wall of opposition to bargaining with individual employers. But the employers' organizations insist on the "right" to bargain individually with employees under the misnamed "open shop" plan.

When employers realize that "collective bargaining" between all employers and employees in a given industry gives the greatest promise for industrial peace and fairness they will have no need to fear the "looming specter of monopoly" as applied to only one side of a bargain.

## Closed Shop for Employers

The San Francisco "Chronicle," whose discussions of problems connected with the "new deal" have been eminently fair and have shown a thorough insight into the workings of the new legislation, is not deceived by the tirades of big business on the question of the "open" and "closed" shop in industry. And unlike many of the great newspapers, it refuses to mislead the public on the subject.

Discussing the questions raised by the application of the provisions of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act, the local daily says:

"In organizing employers under the N.R.A., the law prescribes and the government has ruled that, if there is an organization generally representative of the industry, it shall represent and govern the whole industry, including non-members. Employers have gleefully accepted this policy. On their side, they welcome the closed shop.

"But on the labor side, after long wrangling and confusion, the automobile settlement has recognized the right of any 'group' of employees, majority or minority, to be separately represented.

"The purpose of this was to permit 'company' unions, less militant than the Federation unions, and to avoid a single union representing all workers. But the same principle requires also the recognition of radical unions, more militant than the Federation."

The recent increases in wages in the steel, automobile and other industries, heralded as "voluntary" on the part of the employers, should not deceive the "company union" and "open shop" employees. These increases were granted not because of any sense of justice on the part of the big interests, but to act as a sop to the increasingly impatient workers and to forestall strikes which in all probability would have been successful in compelling higher wages, and in any event would have been costly to employers. The incident constitutes a remarkable tribute to the power of trade unionism.



## From Labor Viewpoint

Louis B. Ward, business counsel of Detroit, told the Senate committee in the hearings on the Wagner labor board bill that the Department of Labor should encourage the organization of unions within industries, declaring that company unions are "a delusion and a snare."

A summary of results of industrial elections, for the purpose of selecting representatives for collective bargaining, supervised by the National Labor Board, shows good-sized majorities for independent trade unions, usually affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, says I. L. N. S.

"The company union is out," says a labor scribe. "Employers haven't given up yet—but they might as well. That's one big, bad wolf that scares nobody any more. Many places unions don't even bother to disband the company unions. They just elect the officers and use the old forms to serve their purpose. They work out well, too."

Bituminous coal operators of the Appalachian region have agreed to reduce the work-week to thirty-five hours. That marks distinct progress, but the week must be cut even more to cope successfully with the appalling unemployment in the coal industry. Sooner or later the coal industry must adopt the thirty-hour week. Why not in the near future?

Judge John C. Knox, in the Federal Court of New York, in upholding the power of N.R.A. in a price-fixing test, dated the injunction granted ten days after the announcement of the decision, in order to allow for appeal, so that no injury might be inflicted on the defendants in case he was overruled. He showed more consideration than the price-cutters.

Issuance by the Alabama Supreme Court of an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America reminds us that the day of the labor injunction is not past, despite the Norris anti-injunction act and similar state legislation. Unfortunately, many states still lack such legislation. Until all states have anti-injunction laws, the injunction will continue to plague labor.

A writer proposes that the United States Department of Labor should organize into unions the millions of workers not now enjoying the privilege of collective bargaining for their labor. The suggestion is rather startling at first glance. But when we remember that the Department of Agriculture engages in the organization of farm bureaus there seems to be ample precedent.

Can it be that the administration is attempting to live up to the biblical injunction to love one's enemy? or is it to be inferred that the exponents of the "new deal" are not above removing criticism by placating the critics? George Washburn Child, whose ponderous articles condemning certain features of Roosevelt's program were featured by Hearst, was suddenly sent to Europe on a diplomatic mission for the government. And now Leon Henderson, whose attacks on the price-fixing allowed by N.R.A. codes was most vigorous, and resulted in clashes with the code makers, has been appointed by General Johnson to the position of chief of the N.R.A. division of research and planning, a post which is said to constitute "a basic pillar of the 'new deal.'"

Sensational facts have been unearthed by the Federal Trade Commission involving New York State legislators in almost unbelievable acts of treason to their constituents. Letters from these

legislators revealed that they not only subversively did the bidding of the power trust, but solicited instructions and reported how they had successfully blocked legislation at the bidding of their masters. The scandal has shaken the walls of Congress, where discussions indicate that the tentacles of the power octopus extend not only to New York State but to many other commonwealths. The rottenness of the liquor industry and its political activities were responsible for the revolt which brought about prohibition. It is not at all unlikely that the power trust may be unconsciously hastening public ownership of public utilities by its criminal stupidity and avarice.

At least one industrialist realizes that the N.R.A. is a give-and-take proposition, and that in reaping the benefits sowed by the government industry incurs the obligation to increase wages of employees and decrease the working hours in order to employ more men. William Taylor, executive vice-president of a group of related coal companies surprised the National Bituminous Coal Industry Board last week by urging reduction of hours in coal mines to thirty a week, with proportional wage increases. He said the privilege of price-fixing allowed by the government was most important, and in exchange for that privilege the least the industry could do was to accede to the request of the President and reduce maximum hours 10 per cent and increase rates of pay accordingly. On the ground that the thirty-six-hour week would not provide for a reasonable number of idle miners, he recommended a thirty-hour week, or a reduction of 25 per cent. More Taylors and fewer Sloans is the prime need of industry.

Capital is being made by the power interests out of recent utterances by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he attacks all hydro-electric projects, and particularly the Missouri Valley and Loup River projects. Lewis declares that "not one of the hydro-electric projects will produce electricity cheaper than the same electricity can be produced by steam generating plants." Lewis further says that "the coal industry is a unit in thinking it an unsound, uneconomic policy during a period when our country is struggling with the overwhelming question of trying to provide employment for our male wage-earning population." Mr. Lewis' position is quite logical from the viewpoint of serving the interests of the miners who employ him. But hydro-electric projects constitute progress; and not even the necessities of a worthy and even heroic class of workers can stand in its way. Many trades and occupations have been wiped out and their workers scattered to other occupations by the advance of science and invention. It is likely that this will continue. The remedy is to make industry subservient to the people instead of the people being subservient to industry.

Patriotism consists of some very practical things. It is patriotic to learn what the facts of our national life are and to face them with candor.—Woodrow Wilson.

## OBNOXIOUS ORDINANCES

Opening a campaign against anti-picketing organizations throughout the state, George Creel, state director of the National Emergency Council, announces he has obtained an agreement from the Monterey County Board of Supervisors to rescind such a law they had recently adopted.

In its stead, Creel said, an industrial relations board for the county will be established, to be composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public. Creel will name the representative of the public.

## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

The American people are just beginning to understand fully how tight and sweeping has been the grip of the immensely wealthy minority on the masses of the people. It isn't good news. It shows what fools the people have been. They have been easy marks, trudging and drudging along, pouring the golden profits into such coffers as those of Morgan, Mellon and Rockefeller.

Morgan is rated a man of dignity. Rockefeller is just a nice old gent trying to live to be a hundred. Mellon is a shy, retiring and studious looking elderly gentleman. True enough, personally they are that way. But as forces in the financial and economic world they have been wolves, ferocious, rapacious. Men by the millions have been robbed of the fruits of their labor and of their liberties.

\* \* \* \*

What, in the larger sense, has life meant to a coal miner in Pennsylvania? Much of the time it has been an actual battle against starvation. What, in the larger sense, has life meant to the average factory worker? Just the same thing—struggle against starvation.

When workers have sought to unite to secure some measure of justice the courts have come with their injunctions. The courts have much to answer for and chief of these things is stupidity.

Judges would say it was contempt of court to say judges have been stupid. But a lot of courts have been contemptible and some have been, as we know, venal.

They built a frame of precedent, which is the same as law in effect, around the injunction, until literally millions of workers were under restraint by injunction. That made looting continuously easy.

\* \* \* \*

So, in 1929 the hideous thing went smash. Even then the boneheads couldn't see it. Wealth doesn't necessarily bring intelligence into thick heads. The powers of Wall Street couldn't see that the jig was up.

Then came the deluge that swept Franklin Roosevelt into office. Then came N.R.A. and a lot of other things. The masses began to see, but Wall Street remained blind.

Even now the masses but begin to behold the full range of the vision. But they do begin, and their eyes will behold more, month by month.

Of course those who have been privileged hate to give up their privileges. It is but repeating what many have said, that the privileged never give up voluntarily; they always have to be pushed out.

\* \* \* \*

The house of Morgan is going to abandon selling securities. That is a tiny step. It is going to be just a certain kind of bank. It is just a tiny sign of change. There are other signs and perhaps bigger ones. But it is something, surely, that the house of Morgan backs up for the first time in its long career of using other people's money.

Big Business is fighting every progressive move. It is a last ditch fight, let us hope. But let us not hope more than we can accomplish. There probably are many hurdles to jump yet before industrial injustice and robbery pass out.

Meanwhile let us get into our minds as firmly as we can the kind of change we want, the kind of road we think will serve us best, the proper way for this nation to go. We must remember that the people, too, can make mistakes.

Let us hope privileged wealth is kept moving backward, with one privilege after another nipped away.

All the new cars, as usual, are designed to sweep pedestrians off their feet.—Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot."



## Labor-Hating Wiggin Dropped From Boards Of Big Corporations

Two years ago last summer the Chicago bureau of International Labor News Service obtained an accurate list of the directorships in giant corporations held by Albert H. Wiggin, then the czar of the Chase National Bank of New York, the world's largest and most powerful banking institution at that time, says Joseph A. Wise, writing from Chicago.

Wiggin had made himself particularly obnoxious with his widely heralded demand for wage cuts and his display of animosity toward trade unionism.

An investigation revealed that Wiggin was a director in a very large number of industrial, transportation, insurance, financial and other forms of corporations; in fact that he was the world's premier corporation director.

### Downfall Follows I. L. N. S. Exposure

Publication of the long list of Wiggin directorships by International Labor News Service and affiliated newspapers started the ball rolling and has led to the downfall of Wiggin.

Two years ago Wiggin sat at the head of the table and wielded an iron hand over the affairs of the Chase National Bank, with its world-wide ramifications in the world of finance. He was chairman of the bank's board of directors and he was chairman of its all-powerful governing board.

He dictated the destinies of the bank's securities and investment affiliates, the Chase Securities Corporation, of which he was chairman, and the Chase-Harris-Forbes Corporation, of which he also was a director. He was president and a director of the Chase Safe Deposit Company.

### Driven From Many Boards

Today the one-time boss of that financial empire has not only been forced to sever all executive ties with the Chase organization (although he retains a large stock interest in the bank), but has been driven from the controlling boards of many other companies which have found his association embarrassing.

Wise gives a list of a score or more corporations from the boards of directors of which the name of Wiggin has been dropped.

### EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION

Six months ago six forward-looking, up-and-coming men started something in Duluth, Minn., and today they have contracts with six dairies

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under which the more than 200 co-workers who since have united to form Local No. 32 of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union now go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning instead of getting up in the middle of the night and starting off at 3 a. m., as they had been compelled to do when unorganized.

### NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Bids were called for on Wednesday last by the San Francisco Department of Public Works for the reconstruction of the Denman and Spring Valley schools, estimated to cost \$46,000 and \$50,000, respectively. City Architect Charles H. Sawyer received word the plans for reconditioning of the Girls' High School have been approved by the State Bureau of Architecture. Bids for this job, estimated to cost \$114,000, will be called within a few days.

### WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale commodity prices dropped three-tenths of 1 per cent during the week ending March 24, according to the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Present prices are 73.5 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 73.7 per cent for the week ending March 17, and 73.8 per cent on March 10, recording a drop of slightly less than one-half of 1 per cent in the two weeks.

### TO DISCOURAGE THE JINGOES

As a deterrent to war, an amendment to the tax bill has been proposed in the Senate to have income taxes increased 100 per cent and virtually to confiscate incomes of more than \$10,000 a year while hostilities are on. It was offered by Senator Nye of North Dakota, who told newspaper men "if the government can send men to their death during time of war it is just and logical for it to confiscate wealth and every other thing that goes into carrying on war."

## 11,374,000 UNEMPLOYED

Industrial employers hired only 350,000 idle workers during February and the federal government dismissed 920,000 from Civil Works Administration projects, leaving 11,374,000 in the army of the totally unemployed, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his review of the unemployment situation based on reports to the Federation by the affiliated unions. As to trade union members, 22.6 per cent of them were unemployed in January, 22 per cent in February, and 21.4 per cent in the first part of March.

These figures show that industrial employment has not increased rapidly enough to absorb those laid off from C.W.A. During February 920,000 were dropped from C.W.A. and industrial employment increased by 350,000.

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## Wants Codes Policed By Organized Workers

Charging flagrant violation of N.R.A. codes by employers in the New York area, Mrs. Elinor Morehouse Herrick, acting chairman of the New York Regional Labor Board, urges that organized labor be authorized to police codes. Mrs. Herrick spoke before an N.R.A. meeting on code administration in Washington.

Compliance and enforcement, Mrs. Herrick said, is the greatest problem facing the Recovery Administration. "Solving this problem can not and will not be done by industry," she declared.

Mrs. Herrick cited glaring cases of violations of labor code provisions which have been brought before the New York Regional Labor Board, in printing, garment and pocketbook frame trades. "Labor unions should drive such employers out of business," she said.

She told of such instances as small printing plants using "helpers" to run presses for printing handbills, working overtime without proper rate, which have been cleaned up by the work of the Typographical Union in New York City. She referred to employers having former union contracts, going out of business in order to reorganize under another name, and then offering to take on former employees as "partners" to share the profits—but in reality to avoid payment of union wages. She spoke of employees who had to "learn" to be porters to sweep floors; of requirements for work an hour before clocking in by the time clock; and of speed-up systems which made it impossible for old and experienced employees to earn ordinary wages. All these practices had been uncovered through the activities of the trade unions, she said.

"Certain types of employers sabotage the entire Recovery program," Mrs. Herrick declared. "I think industry is wrong, blindly wrong, to resist the move toward unionization. If we are sincere in backing the Recovery program we need more and stronger labor unions. Organized labor fights decent employers' battles."

### HAVE NO PRESIDENTS

Two international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have no presidents. They are the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

### Three Men Employed in Detroit

#### Where but One Worked Last Year

The Detroit Board of Commerce announces that industrial employment here increased 204 per cent since March 15, 1933, and is now at the highest level since June 15, 1930. The increase from February 15, 1934, was shown to be 12 per cent. According to the figures disclosed, slightly more than 200,000 persons are now employed in the automotive industry alone in the Detroit area, and that for every person holding a job in all industries in Detroit a year ago there are now three persons regularly employed.

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## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The March report of T. A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, contains many items of general interest to labor, from which the following are culled:

Due to several cases of lead poisoning among the riveters working on the Golden Gate bridge tower, Marin County, the commission issued a notice to appear and show cause on March 1 why the riveting of the column splices, where men are exposed to the lead fumes caused by the riveting, should not be stopped. As a result of this hearing the commission on March 9 issued a special order which included the changing of the paint on the San Francisco tower now being fabricated at Pottstown, Pa., the removing of paint in the rivet holes of the steel already fabricated, the removing of paint in the holes of the steel that has arrived at the Alameda plant of McClintic-Marshall Company, the removal of paint from holes of the steel already erected, the wearing of masks by the steel riveters, and physical examination of all men exposed to lead fumes both before hiring and periodically after they are at work. It is believed that when these instructions are carried out further cases of lead poisoning will be eliminated.

On the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge a decided improvement in the number of accidents was noted for the month of February. The wearing of life vests is now becoming universal by the employees of the contractors, and there have been several positive cases where men's lives have been saved by the use of the life vest, which will keep a man afloat for approximately twenty-four hours. When a strong tide is running, unless the man has a vest, he will be carried beyond the reach of a life preserver or even a life boat.

Since July 10, 1933, 23,700 women and minor employees in the fruit and vegetable canneries of the state have received \$75,466.74 in back wages in order to adjust their earnings to the minimum rate set by the Industrial Welfare division. The adjustments necessary are ascertained by a weekly audit of the cannery payrolls by auditors of the division, who are paid out of an audit fund supplied by the canners.

The March issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin shows that employment increased 3.1 per cent and payrolls 5.8 per cent in the manufacturing industries in the state in February, 1934, as compared with January. The average weekly earnings were 2.6 per cent higher in February compared with January.

Violations of labor laws reported to the enforcement division totaled 2001 in February, 1934, as compared with 2332 in February, 1933, a decrease of 331, or 14.2 per cent. Of the 2001 complaints received in February, 1831, or 92 per cent, were complaints of violations of wage laws and 170, or 8 per cent, were complaints of violations of other labor laws.

In February, 1934, \$46,733.18 was collected in unpaid wage claims as against \$52,168.15 in February, 1933, a decrease of \$5,434.97, or 10.4 per cent. Wage claims settled in February totaled 1517, as compared with 1221 in February, 1933.

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## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Carl Christenson, International Union of Operating Engineers; John Ward, Plumbers and Steamfitters; William F. Strand, Stationary Firemen's Union; Theodore Charles Reinhard, Varnishers and Polishers' Union No. 134; John Henry Bennett, Photo Engravers' Union No. 8; Norberto A. Caluen, Post Office Clerks, Local No. 2; George Benn, Molders' Union No. 164; Daniel F. O'Leary, International Union of Operating Engineers.

## CHISELING ON FEDERAL JOB

Charles and Gerald J. Terranova, brothers, were indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of "chiseling" on wages of workers employed on the new annex to the San Francisco Post Office. Charles Terranova, who took a sub-contract from Lindgren & Swinerton for the plastering on the building, and his brother are charged in the indictment with requiring plasterers and hodcarriers to agree to take less than the San Francisco scale and then, when paid, to sign "false, fictitious and fraudulent" pay rolls as evidence they had received the standard wage.

## BREEDING TROUBLE IN SOUTH

Charges that Southern mill workers are being victimized, despite the N.R.A., made in Washington by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, were supported by John Sowers, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, of Greenville, S. C. Gorman warned the Senate Labor Committee that the South faced big strikes unless conditions were remedied.

## RETROACTIVE INCREASE GRANTED

The organized labor movement in St. Louis won an outstanding victory for the validity of union labor agreements in the arbitration award made by Dr. William G. Patton, superintendent of the St. Louis County Hospital, giving the motion picture machine operators employed in thirty-two independent theaters in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County a 10 per cent wage increase, retroactive to September, with \$14,575.27 in back pay distributed to about 200 employees.

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## CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Oyster Loaf, Larkin and Geary, has opened with a full union crew. If in this district and you feel like eating, pay this house a visit. The boss is a square shooter with our unions.

Business is picking up at the Maison Paul, on Market street. We hope it will continue to improve. Mr. Boudouris, the proprietor, is sticking strictly to his agreement with the Joint Board.

The Old Cellar has opened at 56 Embarcadero. This house is 100 per cent. The leader, on Fifth street, will reopen shortly with a full union crew.

The boss of the Post Office Tavern is crying that he is being persecuted by our unions. Strange how some ex-members of the A. F. of L. forget the benefits they obtained when they carried a card. Nonie is another that is howling. Just stay away and this fellow will stop crying—he won't have any business left to cry about.

A smart alex has been along Haight street telling the proprietors that they don't need a house card to operate in this city as it is an "American plan" town. A canvass of Haight street shows thirteen restaurants without a card in their windows. So if you eat in this district just let the bosses know that our business agents are still on the job and are likely to pay them a visit.

Had to take the house card out of the New Deal, 901 Embarcadero. Be sure and stay away from the Federal Cafe, on Market street; Natov's, Van Ness and Market; Roosevelt, Fifth at Mission; Bob's Place, Fourth street; all the Foster and Clinton cafeterias, and the White Log Taverns. These places are all unfair to our unions. Eat only where you see the union house card in the window.

Call for the union label, shop card and button. Boost for union-made goods.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

It has been our pleasure to see and hear scores of male quartets—all not musical, of course—but none more interesting nor more harmonious as traveling pals than the quartet of printers formerly of the G. P. O. in Washington which visited union headquarters this week. This quartet was composed of men whose membership in the I. T. U. aggregates 206 years. They were John R. Berg, 75 years old, who joined Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 in 1878, fifty-six years ago; E. A. M. Lawson, who bashfully confessed to being 71, whose affiliation with the I. T. U. dates from 1882, when he joined Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, and who has been on the firing line ever since; R. A. Martin, who claims he is only 74, but who, those with him maintain, could never furnish an affidavit to support his claim, declaring he is always trying to fudge a few picas as to his years, and who filed his application with and was admitted to Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1 in 1883, which gives him a continuous membership of fifty-one years, and B. E. ("Benny") Harrison, 68 years old, the "baby" of the group, just graduated from the kindergarten, if his mates are to be believed, who signed the constitution and membership roll of Little Rock Union No. 92 in 1887, only forty-seven years ago! Messrs. Berg and Lawson are former presidents of Washington union. These young fellows—and they are young, in every sense of the word, notwithstanding their years—left the nation's capital in an automobile just four months ago, and have been sort o' saunterin' along the highways leading to the Pacific Coast ever since. They came by way of Florida, thence to New Orleans, where they not only witnessed but participated in the Mardi Gras festivities with the most youthful and playful citizens of the Crescent City, then proceeded westward along the Southern route, which included a section of the old Apache Trail, from which they diverged to get a glimpse of Boulder Dam, in Nevada. Their next stop of length was at Los Angeles, which city interested them greatly and on which they commented favorably. Then they came to San Francisco, and you should have heard their enthusiastic praise of what they visioned while en route and after their arrival here. They expressed a desire to be shown "what San Francisco had to offer," and were placed in charge of members acquainted with the local points of interest. It is doubtful, though, who were the greatest beneficiaries of their visit, we or they. It is regrettable all the members of this great union, especially the younger ones, could not hear their narrations of stories and incidents of their long trail down the old I. T. U. line. An effort to prevail upon them to remain here over the 15th, that they might attend next union meeting for the entertainment and instruction of the membership, was of no avail. As 5000 miles of their 14,000-mile journey remain to be covered, they felt they had to be on their way, so they, with regrets that were mutual, bade us adieu today and resumed their drive toward the other side of the nation.

Bryant L. Beecher, former secretary-treasurer of

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Chicago Typographical Union, who came to California some weeks ago for a late winter and early spring sojourn, arrived in San Francisco last week from Los Angeles, where he and his wife spent a fortnight with their daughter. They are now visiting their son, Captain Beecher of the United States Marines, who is stationed on Yerba Buena Island. Before going to Carmel, where a sister of Mr. Beecher resides, the touring Chicagoans will take excursions into the Yosemite National Park, the Redwood Empire and other interesting sections of Northern California. Mr. Beecher has a number of former Midwestern printer acquaintances residing in California, including not a few living in San Francisco, some of whom he already has met and others whom he is hopeful of seeing before returning to the next I. T. U. convention city. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher are infatuated with California, and both declare the time allotted them to spend in the Golden State, while not exactly limited, has been all too short. That's what we too say, Bryant, so don't remain away any longer than is necessary before paying us another visit.

R. A. H. Beavis of the book and job branch of the trade has received an appointment in the San Bruno police department. Officer Beavis has been assigned to temporary duty at Tanforan.

Eddie McDougall, who graduated from his apprenticeship while working on the "Call-Bulletin" about two years ago and almost immediately thereafter made an extended tour of the East, from which he returned more or less recently, awoke with a start one morning last week. The first sound that greeted his ears was the raucous voice of that first omen of spring, Mr. Robin Redbreast. Eddie then noticed a tingling sensation in the soles of his feet, gave them a good scratching, hurriedly swallowed a cup of java, hustled to the office of the secretary of the union, was issued a traveling card and was on his way to the Pacific Northwest, barely taking the time to promise us a postal card might be received from him occasionally.

Press reports that the working hours of some 700 book and job printers of Cleveland, Ohio, had been reduced from forty to thirty-six per week and that their wages had been increased 10 per cent inspired the hope in thousands of printers in other jurisdictions subordinate to the I. T. U. that they would some day, and soon, be similarly treated by their employers without the necessity of resorting to prolonged conferences and unending arbitration proceedings.

The New Haven, Conn., "Register" is again printing regular editions after a two or three day tie-up because of a strike of compositors. The men returned to work while conferences proceeded between the publisher of the "Register" and a representative of the International Typographical Union.

Women's Auxiliary No. 26 of Oakland recently celebrated the twenty-fourth birthday anniversary of the issuance of its charter. The observance of the anniversary, held in the clubhouse, was a happy event and a success in every way. The hostesses were Mrs. Sullivan (chairman), Mesdames Small, Closson, Miss Chaudet and Mrs. H. B. Lawson. A sumptuous luncheon was served on tables beautifully decorated with tall green candles in silver holders, with an abundance of rare and gorgeous spring flowers in evidence. Four charter members of the auxiliary were present—Mrs. George Oman, Mrs. H. C. Closson, Mrs. J. F. Patterson and Mrs. H. G. Lawson. The following officers, who will serve the auxiliary the ensuing year, were installed: Mrs. F. M. Chilson, president; Mrs. J. A. Forster, vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Patterson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. George Hickok, chaplain; Mrs. Martin Miller, guide; Mrs. H. B. Lawson, press correspondent. Mrs. H. E. Hardin was appointed to serve as assistant to Mrs. Patterson. Mrs. A. G. Harris, the retiring president, was presented with a handsome purse as an expression of the auxiliary's appreciation of her service and

devotion to the welfare of the organization during the last year.

The Baltimore "Post," Scripps-Howard evening paper, has been sold to the "News," the Hearst evening publication of that city. It was announced that all employees of the "Post" were given two weeks' pay. The number of members of the unions affected by this latest merger is not known at this time nor its probable result in aiding the "recovery" program.

Washington, D. C., union has agreed to a newspaper scale which provides for a 5 per cent pay cut restoration effective immediately and retroactive sixty days, with provision for a full restoration on June 1 of their 10 per cent pay cut of a year ago. The hourly wage received in arbitration proceedings during 1926 is thus restored, according to the report. The retroactive pay will be paid in a lump sum on the first pay day following the formal signing of the scale.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The baseball season started with a bang, and the late shift was kept busy Tuesday. Although the home team lost, all hands were glad to see the extra business.

Spring is here, judging by the new styles. For the composing room wide bottomed cream colored pants are the vogue, whatever that is.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Babcock in the loss of Mrs. Babcock's mother, who passed away last week.

A little tough luck happened to Bill Davy. Trying to separate some fighting dogs, one of them bit his hand severely, the wound became infected and Mr. Davy was laid up several days.

The city printing is back for another year, and subs are rejoicing. It also means installation of another "merg", according to rumor.

Louie Schmidt strolled in on his day off and amusedly watched the slaves slave. "Some people say life is not a bowl of cherries," he mused. "If they're right, then it must be a sack of nuts."

"Now that I've got new pickets in the fence," promised Johnny Branch, "I can smile brightly and be the chapel's little ray of sunshine."

An investigation of our chapel's brain trust is advocated by Johnny Dow. Is the trust plotting to put over a Kerensky, then a Stalin? he wants to know. Allegedly the trust comprises "Little Napoleon" Coleman, "Eagle Eye" Crotty and "Soothing Syrup" Scott, although slight suspicion points to "Rusty Red" Cross and "Papa" Coleman.

"With big business hoisting wages all over the country, supposedly to head off unionization of their plants," commented Harvey Bell, "perhaps we might get a hoist too if we promised not to raise our temperature clear up to the Red mark."

When Eddie at the fount doth quaff,  
It is for gracious gods to lawff;  
For Adam's ale and Porter make  
The combination 'awf-and-'awf!

—G. H. Davie.

### TREASURY SLEUTHS GET THEIR MAN

One thing sure, we'll never get hold of either Mr. Insull or Mr. Dillinger unless the government finds out they didn't pay their income tax.—Chicago "Tribune."

### MAY RECONSIDER GAS RATES

The California State Railroad Commission has opened the door for a compromise with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company over the commission's order of last November, slashing the company's natural gas rate by \$2,100,000 a year. In an order signed by a majority of the commission, the rate-fixing body directed that a hearing be held in San Francisco April 10 to determine whether the matter "should not be given further consideration."



## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Notwithstanding glittering promises of the dawn of a new era, or "new deal," promised the members by their officers if the former would take the advice of their officers, which they did at the Chicago convention of the M. T. D. U., as they have been doing for lo these many years, the M. T. D. U. officers have not as yet announced any dividends for their working members. All appears to be quiet along the (M. T. D. U.) Potomac since the M. T. D. U. officers staged their widely-heralded ballyhoo at Indianapolis, in which they very amateurishly endeavored and made a big fizzle of their attempt to have the executive council of the I. T. U. agree to give them jurisdiction over Mailer members of the M. T. D. U. No more amusing episode ever occurred in Mailer history—a grim joke, no doubt, to the dues-paying members of the M. T. D. U. Some local or the coming convention of the M. T. D. U. should send to a referendum a proposition favoring the "firing" of its officers, elect new ones, or dissolve the M. T. D. U. It would be economy to disband the organization, for it has never been anything but a liability to those who retain membership in it. It would be no loss to anyone except a few professional job-holders, who spend a lot of money but secure no benefits for the working members.

C. H. McCowan, prominent in affairs of Seattle Mailers' Union, a native of this city, died recently in Seattle after a brief illness. Besides having filled positions in circulation departments, he was prominent in musical and fraternal circles of that city. Deceased is survived by his widow, to whom condolences are extended.

## UNCLE SAM AS LABOR ORGANIZER

Twenty-four million unaffiliated American workers should be organized into unions by the United States Labor Department, Louis B. Ward, Detroit biographer of Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio crusader, told a Senate committee. Ward suggested amendment of the Wagner labor disputes bill in conformity with his proposal to unionize common laborers, as distinguished from skilled workers already members of the American Federation of Labor, and similar groups.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

## "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
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Guaranteed

2508 MISSION ST. }  
231 POST ST., above Grant Ave. } San Francisco  
2106 Shattuck Avenue } Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

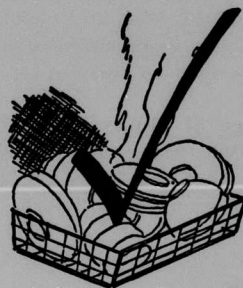
## LIFE INSURANCE MEN ORGANIZE

The Life Underwriters' Protective Association has filed its charter in the office of the recorder of deeds and mortgages in New Orleans showing a charter list of thirty-seven members. The new body is for the purpose of organizing all the life underwriters in Louisiana for mutual protection, such as collective bargaining and better commissions. A note in the charter gives it the privilege of affiliating with any other body it chooses, and names particularly the American Federation of Labor.

## IOWA PENSION LAW IN EFFECT

Governor Clyde L. Herring signed the Iowa old-age pension bill in the presence of several labor leaders and legislators. The measure, which was energetically supported by the Iowa State Federation of Labor, passed both houses by large majorities. The House approved it by a vote of 100 to 7. The Senate cast 42 votes for the measure and 2 against it. Under the measure pensions may be granted to needy citizens 65 years old or over beginning next November 1, with the maximum monthly aid limited to \$25.

# Check 'em off



## MOTHER

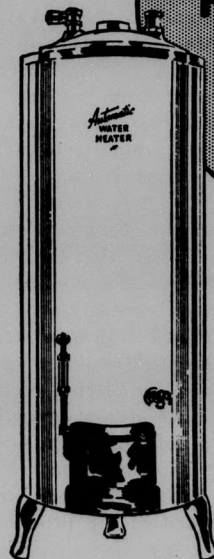
she has more than enough to do. She should not have to think about lighting the water heater or wait for a tea kettle to sing. She needs the labor-saving service of hot water on tap from an *Automatic Gas Water Heater*.



## DAD

he wants his hot water delivered with hotel service and that means at the turn of a faucet—instantly from an *Automatic Gas Water Heater*.

*It's so easy  
to own an*  
**AUTOMATIC  
GAS WATER  
HEATER**



*Special Sales Offer Now!*  
Terms as low as  
\$5 down, \$5 a month

SEE YOUR DEALER OR

**P. G. and E.**  
PACIFIC GAS and ELECTRIC  
COMPANY

*Owned - Operated - Managed by Californians*

224-434



## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

**Chauffeurs' Union.**—Brother J. D. McManus of the Chauffeurs' Union has returned to his home from Mary's Help Hospital, where he was confined due to a throat operation. Brother McManus is doing fine and is expected to be with us again shortly. Brother Dixon is telling all the boys how he rode the flagpole during a Labor Day parade several years ago. Most of us have our doubts about it, and as we are going to celebrate Labor Day this year with a parade he might try it again.

**Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110.**—Secretary Walter Cowan is very much alarmed over the failure of the Hotel Whitcomb to sign up with Local No. 110. Delegates who may be able to assist the local are requested to do so. This forgotten union is now up with the leaders, having brought into the fold over 300 new members in the last six months. Not many organizations can boast of such achievement.

**Cleaners and Dyers' Union.**—The Cleaners and Dyers are fighting hard to make San Francisco a hard place for non-union plants to operate. Organized labor would do well if they would patronize only union plants. By doing this you will greatly assist the organized workers.

**United Garment Workers.**—The United Garment Workers have time and again appealed to organized labor to assist them in their fight to maintain their organization and the right to work under union conditions. Do you know what is happening in the garment industry here in San Francisco? I don't believe you do, because if you did it would make you see red. Here is a picture, and it would do good if you carried it in your mind for a few days. In Chinatown thirty-four factories are operating day and night with 2700 employees. The employees working in Chinatown are working under the most unsanitary conditions; their wages are low and they must work long hours in order that they may live.

While Chinatown is working day and night, members of the United Garment Workers' Union are unemployed. Some of them sitting in this Council are unemployed. The big question is, What can we do about it? Ask yourself a few

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

questions. You might ask yourself this one, "Do I wear a union-made shirt?" Or this one, "Does my son wear union-made cords?" You might go farther and ask yourself if both your son's cords and your shirts were made in Chinatown by Chinese.

We have organizations in this Council which demand that you patronize only those places displaying the union card or label. Now we all agree with them because it is the only right thing to do. But are they insisting that their members wear union-made garments?

**Carmen's Union.**—The members of the Carmen's Union regret to announce the death of our esteemed brother, the late Henry H. Sullivan, who died after a few months' illness. Brother Sullivan was loved by all who knew him. We, the members of Division 518, wish to extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy and to let them know that friends and brothers are sharing their sorrow with them.

**Civil Service Examination.**—The Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for water workers with the municipal water department on April 20, 1934. Application blanks (Form 68) may be had by applying at the office of the commission, 151 City Hall. Receipt of applications closes Friday, April 13, 1934, at 5 o'clock p. m. If you wish to take this examination you must procure your blank as soon as possible.

**Change of Hours on O'Shaughnessey Dam.**—Mr. Cahill, manager of public utilities, has requested that the hours of labor on the dam be changed from thirty hours per week to forty hours, wages to be paid mechanics \$1.10 per hour or more and common labor to receive 62½ cents per hour. Mr. Cahill is of the opinion the employees would be more satisfied and the job done more cheaply. The government will have the final word on this question, although it is expected it will grant Mr. Cahill permission to put into effect the forty hours, as no one is protesting.

**L Line Extension.**—The officers of the San Francisco Labor Council are still on the job fighting for the extension to the swimming pool. Secretary O'Connell has requested Mayor Rossi to include the \$60,000 in his budget. Mayor Rossi looks upon this extension as one that is needed and should be built immediately. It is hoped by all the money will be provided for in the budget.

**Machinists' Lodge No. 68.**—Brother Alexander Davies, long a member of the Machinists' Union, having joined in January, 1901, died Tuesday April 2, 1934. Brother Davies was one of their most loyal members. The officers and delegates of the Council extend to the bereaved family and members of Machinists' Union heartfelt sympathy. Brother Thomas Howard, secretary of the Machinists' Union, is back on the job, and we are all happy to see him around again. Brother Howard met with an automobile accident in which he narrowly escaped death.

**Sam Kahn vs. George Creel.**—Sam Kahn, Byllesby agent, insists that the meeting held in George Creel's office to discuss the Market Street Railway Company's violation of Section 7-a was "informal." Maybe it was a little informal. Nobody wore swallowtail coats or gold braid and there were no bands or blaring of trumpets. It was just a simple little affair; everybody wore business clothes and nothing but business matters were discussed. It happened that all the company's officials and attorneys were present and a stenographic record of the proceedings was taken, but nevertheless Mr. Kahn enjoyed the atmosphere of informality.

Anyway, the findings based on an impartial

hearing were very fair. Had the findings been more to the company's favor perhaps there would be nothing said about informality.

Possibly the Byllesby people do not understand that San Francisco is not Oklahoma. Mr. Kahn will appreciate that joke, because in Oklahoma the great Insull and Byllesby power systems united to smash a consumers' rate reduction suit by hiring the attorney representing the consumers. And with their customary lavishness in those matters the Byllesby people agreed to pay three-fourths of the attorney's salary while the Insull people paid one-fourth.

Mr. Kahn was surprised, so he says, when advised by Mr. Creel that platform men employed by the Market Street Railway were discharged for joining an organization of their own choosing and that he should restore them to their former positions. Now we all know they were discharged for joining the Carmen's Union, but had they joined Sam Kahn's company union they would all be working, and we also know Kahn is guessing when he says men are working who belong to the Carmen's Union. If Kahn did know who they were they too would be fired. When it comes to considering the rights of his employees it is just too bad; to him they have no rights.

**Fascism or Democracy.**—The State Bar Association of California is sponsoring a plan which provides for the appointment of judges in California by the governor from a list submitted to him by three officials in every county in the state.

If this plan is ever permitted to operate we may be sure that fresh and large quantities of "dirt" will be shoveled into state politics. It is certainly not designed to purge politics nor to wrest control from special interests.

A reform more treacherous to public welfare was never devised. Under the present system of election of judges by the people mistakes may creep in but we have never found in this democratic country that such mistakes were corrected by substituting a small group of selfish autocrats for popular government.

This plan is an open invitation to bribery, threats exchange of favors and other crooked operations to come into free play and bring about the degeneration of our judiciary. The three men who are to submit the list of eligible judges may or may not be honest. At any rate they will be surrounded by temptations. Even should they wish to act in good faith, what assurance is there that they are competent to make fair and intelligent selections?

And in the end one man, the governor, will have the power to say who shall mete out justice, who shall declare guilt or innocence, who shall pronounce life or death.

It is the most dangerous concentration of power into the hands of a few and a backward step in government.



**UNION MEN  
BE CONSISTENT!**

**DEMAND THE  
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS'  
UNION LABEL  
ON YOUR CLOTHES**

**KELLEHER & BROWNE  
716 MARKET STREET  
RELIABLE SINCE 1900**



## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will meet tomorrow evening, March 7, at 8:15, in the Labor Temple.

It is expected that there will be another large gathering of representatives of the various unions to start preparations for the holding of the Labor Day parade and exercises.

The original committee of one member from each union has been supplemented by the addition of four more delegates from each organization, and most of the unions have named the new members, who are expected to appear at Saturday night's meeting.

The decision to make the parade the feature of this year's celebration of Labor Day has been enthusiastically received by the union men and women of San Francisco, and this enthusiasm was reflected in one of the largest meetings of a Labor Day Committee known in recent years on March 23. At this meeting the Building Trades Council delegates were present and from the expressions of the delegates it may be predicted that the coming demonstration by organized labor in San Francisco will be of record-breaking proportions. All interested should attend this meeting.

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Some idea of the service of the Federal Trade Commission to the consumers of electricity is had when it is considered that the rate reduction during the past four years, due to the investigations of the commission, saved these consumers considerably in excess of \$100,000,000.

## Jewish Welfare Fund Drive

### Begins One Week From Monday

To meet the greatest world-wide relief emergency ever faced by the Jewish people, a quota of \$400,000 has been announced for the Jewish National Welfare Fund Appeal, which opens officially one week from Monday.

"Absolute necessity demands that this sum, which is twice the quota of last year's campaign, be raised in San Francisco," declared Campaign Director Berthold Guggenheimer, following a meeting of the budget committee.

"It is the amount required to avert actual starvation, unbearable misery and other irreparable harm for millions of Jews. There can be no compromise with such conditions. A \$400,000 quota means that every Jew in San Francisco must give, and give double what was given last year, even if it entails actual sacrifice.

"This quota is determined by the irreducible requirements of forty-five Jewish welfare agencies in the United States and other countries."

## RELIABILITY

**YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS WITH A FIRM THAT HAS LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION FOR HONEST VALUES FOR HALF A CENTURY.**

*Friendly in Every Way!*

**Walter N. Brunt Press**

**Printing and Badges**

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**Phone Market 7070**

## SALARY OF LATE VICTOR BERGER

The United States Senate on March 20 passed a bill appropriating \$9856.12 to pay to the estate of the late Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee the salary to which he had become entitled as a duly elected member of Congress, but which had been denied him when he was prevented from taking his seat. The bill had already passed the House.

## Result of Workers' Election

### Is Voluntary Wage Increase

By a majority of almost eight to one, the recently formed Racine County Workers' Committee of Racine, Wis., won an election at the plant of the J. I. Case Company, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, supervised by the National Labor Board, to determine representation for collective bargaining, the labor board has announced. The same organization also won an election in the John Oster manufacturing plant by a majority of three to one.

The elections followed a strike at the Case factory for recognition of the Racine County Workers' Committee and the demand that the company enter into negotiations for higher wages. The company has since raised wages of 1000 skilled and semi-skilled workers 15 per cent and wages of 200 unskilled workers 7 and 8 cents an hour.

## AUTO MECHANICS NO. 1305

The good results of the organizing campaign being conducted by Auto Mechanics' Lodge No. 1305 of the International Association of Machinists is reflected in a neat card which is being circulated by this union. It contains the names and addresses of some fifty auto repair shops, including all classes of work, and will prove a ready reference for those members of organized labor and their friends who are in need of auto repair work. Each one of these shops is entitled to the union shop card.

There should be no excuse for union members patronizing non-union mechanics in this craft.

George Castleman, in charge of the organizing work of the union, says he expects to increase this list of union shops 100 per cent within a short time, as there is a movement toward the union on the part of mechanics somewhat in the nature of a revival.

Unions should secure these cards for distribution among their members.

## LEIGHTON'S

38 THIRD STREET

**100% UNION**

**GOOD FOOD**

**Reasonably Priced**

## COAST SHIPBUILDING

The commercial developments committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has indorsed the proposal of Supervisor Andy Gallagher to have the secretary of the navy investigate the feasibility of acquiring the local plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities may not get a fair share of the navy construction provided for in the Vinson bill, it is feared, unless such action is taken. That measure provides that 50 per cent of the ships authorized must be built in private yards.

A telegram from Congressman McGrath of San Mateo in reply to a message from Mr. Gallagher urging the legislator to lay the matter of acquiring the Union Iron Works and Hunter's Point plants of the Bethlehem company before the secretary of the navy, brought the information that while that company had received contracts for six ships, all work was to be done in the Atlantic Coast plants of the firm, and "the apparent policy of the Bethlehem people indicates that they desire no construction on the Pacific Coast."

## NAZIS IN LOS ANGELES

Representative Ford of California has asked in a letter to Attorney General Cummings for a Department of Justice investigation of alleged Nazi activities in his district in Los Angeles.

## IMPERIAL VALLEY "HOOLIGANISM"

We have little or nothing to fear from the "radicals" and "agitators." But there is genuine ground for fear—great fear—in the greed and selfishness, the intellectual sterility, the social injustice, the economic blindness, the lack of political sagacity and leadership, and the mock heroics and hooliganism we observe within our state today. It is a fact that we do need a socio-economic house-cleaning. Are we going to encourage the "reds," the "radicals," the "Communists," the "outside agitators" to do the job for us? Or are we ourselves going to do it?—S. J. Lubin in Commonwealth Club address.

## LARRY BARRETT

*is pleased to announce  
that he distributes*

## INDIA TIRES

**The Only Tire That Bears  
THE UNION LABEL**

*"Made to Outwear Any  
Tire Made—Bar None"*


**BARRETT TIRE CO., LTD.**

LARRY BARRETT, PRES.

378 O'FARRELL ST. PROspect 6804-4172

## YOU CAN HELP

**Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these brands!**

**CANT BUST'EM**  


**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  


**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**



## To Replace C. W. A. With Permanent Work

The Civil Works Administration program, which was a pinch-hit affair, swiftly conceived and put into action to stand off starvation until the heavy machinery of public works and the processes of industrial recovery began functioning fully, became a thing of the past on March 31.

On that date the government mustered out its army of civil workers, numbering more than a million and a quarter, and began putting into effect its plans either to absorb them in public works or to see that they become workers on relief rolls.

The Public Works Administration, under the direction of Secretary Ickes, predicted that vastly more men would be given work, directly and indirectly, under the public works program now swinging into maximum activity, but that in many instances the work period would be a matter of years, not weeks.

Public works spokesmen pointed out that where their funds were used for naval vessel construction the period would run in many instances as high as three years.

### IMPROVED BUSINESS INDICATED

March receipts of the Municipal Railway increased \$678.57 per day, or 8.98 per cent. The total for the month was \$255,341.63, a daily average of \$8236.83, compared to \$7558.26 last year for the same month. E. G. Cahill, manager of utilities, said the explanation for the increase is the generally improved economic condition.

### AMERICANIZATION CLASSES

President Roosevelt's Emergency Educational Program brings the New Deal to thousands of San Franciscans who are men and women without a country because they have not taken out citizenship papers and can not qualify for jobs available only to American citizens.

To meet this need, Miss Laura B. Ratto, executive director of the Italian Board of Relief, an agency of the Community Chest, is now recruiting students for Americanization classes in the division of adult education of the San Francisco public schools.

### Roosevelt Terrace Rezoning Receives Supervisors' Approval

Rezoning of the site proposed for the \$4,500,000 Roosevelt Terrace apartment house project has been approved by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, thus paving the way for the carrying out of this enterprise, for which the promoters have obtained the promise of a government loan of \$3,230,000.

The project calls for the construction of eleven buildings on the site of the abandoned Odd Fellows' Cemetery, with 3000 rooms to rent monthly at \$11 each.

The employment of several hundred building mechanics on this enterprise was urged as a reason for approval and indorsement of the project by the San Francisco Labor Council.

Phone ORdway 5200

**PETERS & CO.**

100% UNION SHOP

**GOODYEAR TIRES  
PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES**

Automotive Engineers and Coach Builders  
**OVERHAULING PAINTING**

**955 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO**

### YOUNG IN GOVERNORSHIP RACE

In a statement given to the press on Wednesday last former Governor C. C. Young announces his candidacy for the governorship at the approaching election. Basing his candidacy upon the need for reform of the present "deplorable and chaotic condition of its finances," Mr. Young announces that "our state government can not longer be permitted to continue insolvent. Its budget must be balanced and its present enormous deficit must be wiped out."

### WANTED MORE "PER HEAD"

One of the queerest strikes on record is reported to be that of the executioners in China, who complained that unless they got more per head they would starve.

### Plight of Postal Substitutes Called to Attention of Public

The national Federation of Post Office Clerks is calling upon its local organizations to inaugurate campaigns for emergency employment of postal substitutes.

These local organizations are being asked to acquaint welfare and other agencies interested in the rehabilitation of the unemployed to interest themselves in the situation confronting the 26,000 substitutes in the postal service, who are, by the recent furlough order, to all intents and purposes debarred from employment. Employment ads in newspapers are also urged.

This is after several years of the most meager earnings, which in many cases averaged less than \$5 a week and in some instances has been as low as 50 cents for a two weeks' period.

These substitutes have been unable to seek outside employment inasmuch as they are required to report for duty and to remain available for call at all times. Even when in dire want many of them have been refused C.W.A. and other emergency employments because "they had a government job."

Some have eked out a starvation existence for as long as ten years. Now the entire 26,000 are out completely during the life of the furlough order, or until July 1. They need help and need it quickly.

## Austrian Fascism Is Running True to Form

Fascism in Austria is running true to form. Murders, tortures, floggings and persecutions of all kinds are now reported the order of the day, according to I. L. N. S. advices from London.

The treatment meted out to Socialist workers' leaders by the followers of Prince Stahremberg has been described to the "Daily Herald" by an Englishman after intensive investigation. Neither age nor sex has protected prisoners from the brutalities of the police and Heimwehr. Here are some instances given to the "Daily Herald" by the investigator:

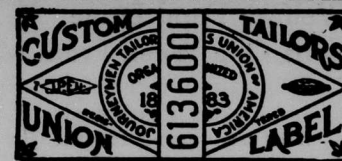
Emmy Freundlich, an elderly woman, and a Socialist deputy, was insulted and roughly handled though she gave herself up when she heard that all Socialist M. P.'s were being arrested. Although a political prisoner, she was treated like a common criminal. She was stripped, examined and her finger prints were taken.

Where Heimwehr men (Fascists) were on guard prisoners were beaten. Those who have been released are too frightened to speak of their experiences. Rifle-butts, rubber truncheons and the flats of swords were used. At least three prisoners are known to have died in one section either from beatings or from shooting.

Socialist leaders, including a man 71 years of age, were herded into small cells almost completely lacking the proper furniture or equipment.

In one case forty men were packed into a cell so small that for ten days they could not lie down.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it... that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.

**HALE'S  
FOOD SHOP**

FIFTH near MARKET STREET